



Profit from Poultry.

Poultrymen estimate that it costs 1 cent apiece to produce an egg. The estimate is based on the fact that the hen lays 120 eggs in the year. In other words, where the fowls are confined to runs, and the feed must be purchased, it costs 10 cents a month or \$1.20 a year to maintain a hen. If the hen is an indifferent layer and gives but sixty eggs in a year, her eggs cost the poultryman 2 cents each.

An experiment conducted by the Cornell experiment station in 1902 showed that the average cost of feed for a dozen eggs was 9.2 cents, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent an egg. The cost for each hen for the year was 90.6 cents. At that time wheat was sold at \$1.45 a hundred pounds, while at the present time it is \$2; bran sold at \$1.35 a hundred pounds and it is now \$1.80; and meat scraps cost \$2.15 a hundred pounds and now we pay \$2.40. So at the present increased price of feed, the cost of feeding the hen is easily 20 cents a year more than it was in 1902.

To make poultry profitable on the farm it is necessary to breed for better laying. This is done by installing trap nests in the henhouses, and each year picking out the best layers and breeding only from such. The farmer must grade up his stock. He must get rid of the mongrel birds; he must drive out the drones, and must encourage the workers. The farm must produce better poultry and more of it.

There are advantages on the farm for poultry raising that the poultryman does not have, and if the latter, in many ways handicapped, can make poultry keeping a successful business, the farmer should at least make the work a valuable adjunct to his income. Properly managed poultry can be made the most profitable crop on the farm—investment, expense and labor considered.

It is argued by some farmers that their hens cost them practically nothing, as they have free range and can gather all the food they need. There is some truth in that, and there also is some truth in the fact that farmers' flocks seldom yield a profit compared with stock in the hands of a regular poultryman.

Feeding Meal, Wet or Dry.

Many of our farmers seem to hold the opinion that feeding meal wet to their cows will bring better results than when fed dry. One old farmer makes the remark, "how can the cow get any goodness out of a pan of dry meal?" yet notwithstanding the fact that so many dairymen hold to the practice of feeding the meal wet, the experiments to date indicate that better results are obtained by feeding it dry. Professor Jordan, of the Maine Experiment Station, fed a bunch of calves corn and cob meal with long hay in dry form, as against hay which was run through a feed cutter, moistened and sprinkled with corn and cob meal. The results were in favor of the dry feeding. The gain was greater, and less feed was required for 100 pounds of gain. Professor Jordan also conducted an experiment with two herds of dairy cows, one herd was fed dry feed, while the feed of the other was moistened. The greater yield of milk was obtained from the herd that received the dry feed.

Salting Down Meat.

Curing meat for future consumption is one of the annual jobs on the farm. In some sections of the country, says the Journal of Agriculture, the problem of salting down meat is a serious one because of the heat. In sections of the South there are winters when there is very little cold weather and it is not until late that hogs may be slaughtered. Here is a recipe which is said to be a good one: For 1,000 pounds of meat take ten quarts of salt-peter, 1 pound of pepper and 2 pounds of yellow sugar. Mix well, put in a tub or some suitable vessel, and then apply the mixture well to the meat. This is said to be the most successful method of salting meat there is, both from a standpoint of purity and flavor.

Preserving Milk.

A German patent specification describes a process for preserving milk by removing all dissolved oxygen by means of the addition of a small quantity of ferrous carbonate. The process is based on the fact that freshly-precipitated ferrous carbonate in the presence of oxygen immediately assimilates oxygen and evolves an equivalent quantity of carbon dioxide. One part of ferrous carbonate is sufficient for 50,000 parts milk, and the properties of the milk are not altered in any way by the addition, which should be made before the milk is boiled.

Work Hours of Farmers.

Professor Boss, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, says that statistics of the actual hours of labor on the farms investigated show that farmers work nine hours a day in summer and between four and five in winter. Professor Bailey, of the Farm Life Commission, tells the story of the schoolma'am working from 9 to 4 until she married a farmer, and had to work from 4 to 9. Moral, schoolma'ams make good wives for farmers.

Nitrogen.

While visiting a practical farmer a few weeks ago he said that where everything was fed out on the farm and the manure returned to the soil it should grow richer instead of poorer and that furthermore there was less connected with the farm when it was conducted on these principles than when the system was varied from year to year.

One thing is certain, the growing and feeding of live stock on the farms consumes the growth of crops to feed that are best adapted for the production of flesh and animal products. Prominent among these crops are clover, alfalfa and the other nitrogen gathering plants that possess a high feeding value and are relished by animals on account of their palatability.

We cannot too often repeat the fact that the farmers who follow a short crop rotation, in which a legume is grown every third year, need not worry about maintaining an adequate supply of nitrogen, providing he feeds these crops to live stock and saves the manure, both liquid and solid, and returns it to the soil. When nitrogenous grain foods are purchased and fed to the animals in connection with the home-grown foods the increase in nitrogen is still greater.—Agricultural Epitome.

Feeding Milk Cows.

Milk contains water, fat, protein (casein and curd), sugar and ash, and these are all made from the constituents of the food. If sufficient protein, fat and carbohydrates are not contained in the food given her, the cow supplies this deficiency for a time by drawing on her own body, and gradually begins to shrink in quantity and quality of milk, or both. The stingy feeder cheats himself as well as the cow. She may suffer from hunger, although she is full of swale and hay, but she also becomes poor and does not yield the milk and butter she should. Her milk glands are a wonderful machine, but they cannot make milk casein (curd) out of the constituents in coarse, unappetizing, indigestible swale hay or sawdust any more than the farmer himself can make butter from skim milk. She must not only have a generous supply of good food, but it must contain sufficient amounts of the nutrients needed for making milk. Until this fact is understood and appreciated, successful, profitable dairying is out of the question. Many forcible illustrations of its truthfulness have been furnished by the agricultural experiment stations.—H. B. Speed.

Helping the Farmer.

In an important interview with Gifford Pinchot, the government forester, and a member of the Country Life Commission, recently appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, given to Edward I. Farrington, the following points are elaborated:

The things which the Country Life Commission desires to do, above all else, is to make the fact plain that there is a tremendous problem before the American farmer to-day.

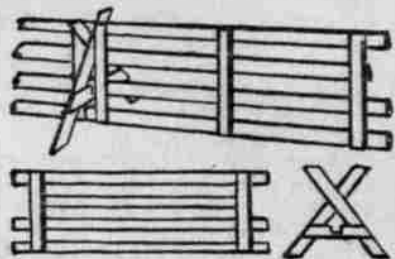
The things which must be secured for the farmer are better farming materials, better business and a better living. The commission is concerned with the two latter.

Everything which has to do with making farm life efficient and pleasant will receive particular attention, for this is one of the most important of all agricultural problems.

The commission will make no attempt to impose anything on the farmer, to dictate to him, or to carry paternalism to an objectionable degree. The facts are to be assembled in as complete a form as possible and placed before the farmer in logical order.

Temporary Sheep Fence.

One of the best portable fences for use in soiling sheep is made in panels with supports, as shown in the sketch.



MOVABLE FENCE FOR SHEEP AND HOGS

Panel is 10 feet long, made of 4-inch board solidly nailed together. After this fence is once put up, sheep are not likely to overturn it. A fence 3 1/2 feet high will turn most flocks.—Farm and Home.

Quarter Crack.

This is one of the most serious troubles with which we have to contend in our dry climate. When a crack appears it is a difficult matter to bring down the new growth of sound hoof without firing and blistering, so that prevention is all important. There is no need to cut out the sole or open the heels, as it is called. The frog and heels should be left absolutely alone, and they cannot be too well developed. The sole will take care of itself, for nature exfoliates dead horn as required. Keep the wall rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent, and with few exceptions horses will come through all right.—Field and Farm.

A Balanced Ration.

Corn and clover pasture forms a nearly balanced ration, and there will be little danger of injuring the breeding qualities of the pigs if they are allowed plenty of corn and the run of a good clover pasture.



TAKING THE CENSUS



When the framers of the constitution decided that population should be the basis of representation in the lower house of Congress, provision for a systematic national enumeration of the people of the country became a necessity. The constitution ordered that this enumeration should be made within three years after the first meeting of the first Congress and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as Congress should direct. Political necessity thus forced upon the new republic the first national census of modern times.

Among the ancient peoples it is recorded that Moses numbered the tribes in the wilderness and that Satan provoked David to number Israel. The word "census" comes from Rome, where, long before the Christian era, citizens and their property were registered for the purposes of taxation. In England, William the Conqueror, to make more certain the collection of his revenues, ordered a great survey of his new kingdom, the results of which were embodied in the "Domesday Book." But the census of the United States, taken in 1790, was the first of modern times. The results of the enumeration were transmitted to Congress by President Washington on Oct. 27, 1791, in a small report containing fifty-six printed pages. It showed a population of 3,929,214. It cost the government \$44,377 to learn that, with one representative for every 33,000 people, its lower house would be composed of 103 legislators.

As early as 1810 an attempt to include in the census information pertaining to the manufactures of the country was made, though it met with little success. The act of 1850, which gave the census work to the newly-created Department of the Interior and a census board composed of the Secretary of State, Attorney General and Postmaster General, increased the subjects of inquiry to include mines, manufactures and agriculture.

With each succeeding decade, writes H. B. Chamberlain in the Chicago Record-Herald, the scope of inquiry was enlarged until the mass of information gathered became too large to handle and was out of date before it became available.

The work falls naturally into three stages—the collection of material facts by enumerators, the census takers, who in 1900 numbered more than 50,000, under the direct charge of 300 supervisors; the tabulation and analysis of this material in the central office in Washington, and its publication.

On June 1, 1900, the enumerators began their house-to-house canvass. They

did not visit public institutions, as in these the officials of the establishments were required to collect information concerning the inmates. Special expert agents were employed to gather data relating to manufacturing and mechanical industries. City enumerators were given two weeks in which to make their rounds. Those in the country were given a longer time. When enumerators had finished their work they delivered their portfolios to the district supervisors, who in turn sent them to the central office at Washington, where a clerical force of 3,000, helped by the automatic punching machine and the electric tabulating machine, prepared copy for the printing press.

The four principal reports on population, agriculture, manufacturing and vital statistics, when completed, filled ten quarto volumes, 10,000 pages of printed matter. With the special reports, which appeared later, they sustained the claim that in this matter of census taking the United States leads in scope of inquiry, combination of facts and cost incurred.

On June 1, 1900, the enumerators began their house-to-house canvass. They

available. The eleventh census, that of 1890, was not published until seven years after it was begun. The census of 1880 appeared in 1889. For each enormous sum of money were spent—that of 1890 cost more than \$11,000,000—thousands of clerks were employed, tons of literature were distributed, but the necessity for reorganizing the machinery for taking a census every ten years, as though for the first time, caused insufferable delay. The director of each census had to create the office anew, secure quarters, collect and drill an army of employees and attend to the preparation and distribution of schedules before the actual work of enumeration could be undertaken.

The work falls naturally into three stages—the collection of material facts by enumerators, the census takers, who in 1900 numbered more than 50,000, under the direct charge of 300 supervisors; the tabulation and analysis of this material in the central office in Washington, and its publication.

On June 1, 1900, the enumerators began their house-to-house canvass. They

The twelfth census was taken under the act of March 3, 1899, under which the director of the census, W. R. Merriam, was given entire control of the work. When he took charge of the work all that he inherited from the eleventh census was a typewriter, a horse, a wagon, a cart and some scattered papers and records. His was the first census staff to be given a building of its own. His pleadings for the preservation of the plant which his work necessitated undoubtedly helped the passage of the act of 1902, establishing the census bureau as a permanent part of the governmental organization. A later act, approved Feb. 1, 1906, transferred the census office from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce and Labor. July 1, 1903, by order of the secretary of the latter department, the name "Bureau of the Census" was adopted.

The bureau of the census is charged with the duty of taking the decennial censuses, of collecting such special statistics as Congress requires, including the collection in 1905 of the statistics of manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, and the annual collection of birth and death statistics, statistics of cotton production and cotton consumption, and statistics of cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants.

Great Britain and France were the first European countries to follow the example of the United States. Each took its first census in 1801. In many of the European countries they have a one-day enumeration. In Great Britain and Wales schedules are left in each house Saturday evening and are called for Monday morning. The country is divided into permanent districts for the purpose of registering births and deaths and the registrar general is the census superintendent. In Ireland the royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin metropolitan police are the agents for distributing and collecting the schedules. In Germany the count covers the period between sunrise and sunset and the police are utilized as in Ireland. In Russia the count begins at midnight. The British government makes provision for the cost of the census taking, but in France and other European countries the expense is borne by the municipality.

The four principal reports on population, agriculture, manufacturing and vital statistics, when completed, filled ten quarto volumes, 10,000 pages of printed matter. With the special reports, which appeared later, they sustained the claim that in this matter of census taking the United States leads in scope of inquiry, combination of facts and cost incurred.

On June 1, 1900, the enumerators began their house-to-house canvass. They

MOROCCO, LAND OF RAINBOWS



Exact information is not one of Morocco's exports. That is no land of facts and figures. It is a country of traditions and superstitions, on the one hand; of dreams and rainbows, on the other.

Language in Tangier forms a curious study, not because so many tongues are heard, but because so many of the half dozen that are spoken are used by the same people. The mastery of Arabic is a life study, but a vocabulary of a few hundred words is adequate for discussion with the natives. When one is a loss to express himself, he need only fill in the gap, it is said, by "Allah is the greatest." "Allah, confound the Christians," or some such pious phrase, the use of which makes his conversation more, rather than less, acceptable.

It is worth while to say a word about the system of surveillance under which a visitor in Tangier lives. Theoretically he is the freest creature imaginable, but actually he is a marked man the minute he is spotted on the deck of an arriving boat, and thereafter no Central office shadowing could be more effective, more baffling. By a system of wireless telegraphy among them, your comings and goings are followed, and you soon discover that a small army of Moors knows where you are from, what you are there for, how long you expect to stay, and more about your life, habits and affairs than some of your most intimate friends at home.

One is constantly running across oddities that illustrate the Oriental character of Morocco. Take the steam-

boat service between Tangier and Gibraltar as an instance. It sounds the height of progress when you hear that there are three companies, each with three sailings a week, but upon further inquiry you discover that the boats of all three go on the same three days and at the same hour!

Morocco is a country of many Sabbaths. Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath, followed by the Jewish Sabbath—the Hebrew element in Tangier is considerable, and strict in religious observance. Then comes the Christian Sunday. Subsequent comparison, however, revealed little difference between any days of the week. On the Mohammedan Sabbath a black flag is hoisted on the minarets at the prayer of dawn, instead of the white flag that announces the time of devotion on other days. It remains up until the middle of the forenoon, by which time everybody is supposed to have found out what day it is.

When you (Allah lengthen thine age!) go to Morocco, you will hear about some of the men you've read of in a way that will upset previous ideas. There is Raisulu, for instance, whom Americans remember as capturing Ion Perdicaris, and who more recently held for six months Sir Harry Maclean, an Englishman and drillmaster of the Sultan's army.

A bold, bad grigand—that's how Raisulu is painted abroad. At Tangier, on the contrary, he is rated as a patriot whom the Sultan misused when he deposed him from the governorship of the surrounding province. In any event, it is true, at least, that he cares nothing for money, but only seeks to regain his position. Such ransoms as he has secured have been distributed among his followers, it is said, and as yet the \$100,000 given up for the release of Maclean lies to Raisulu's credit untouched in the State Bank at Tangier.

Looked at in the large, Morocco is a wonderful country, still largely unknown. At this time of war and ferment it is possible only to skim the

edges. The interior, with the civilizations of Fez and Marrakesh, the life of the mountains and plains, it is impossible for the "dog of a Christian" to see. Some day, perhaps, he may return.

Perpetual Youth.

The elixir of youth lies in the mind or nowhere. You cannot be young by trying to appear so, by dressing youthfully. You must first get rid of the last vestige of thought, of belief, that you are aging. As long as that is in mind, cosmetics and youthful dress will amount to very little in changing your appearance. The conviction must first be changed; the thought which has produced the aging condition must be reversed.

If we can only establish the perpetual youth mental attitude, so that we feel young, we have won half the battle against old age. Be sure of this: that whatever you feel regarding your age will be expressed in your body.

It is a great aid to the perpetuation of youth to learn to feel young, however long we may have lived, because the body expresses habitual feeling, habitual thought. Nothing in the world will make us look young as long as we are convinced that we are aging. Nothing else more effectually retards age than keeping in mind the bright, cheerful, optimistic, hopeful, buoyant picture of youth in all its splendor, magnificence; the alluring picture of the glories which belong to youth—youthful dreams, ideals, hopes and all the qualities which belong to young life.

One great trouble with us is that our imaginations age prematurely. The hard, exacting conditions of our modern, strenuous life tend to harden and dry up the brain and nerve cells, and thus seriously injure the power of the imagination, which should be kept fresh, buoyant, elastic.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success Magazine.

What She Loved.

He—If you don't love me, and if you will not listen to me, why do you always take my boxes of chocolates?
She—I love chocolates.—Megendorfer Blaetter.

Some people believe a party is not a success unless the guests make a great deal of noise.

EATING TOO MUCH.

Overnutrition is just as harmful as malnutrition.

It is an acknowledged fact that almost every soul of us eats too much. The digestive organs are constantly overtaxed and finally weakened. When wisely followed, the practice of fasting can be most beneficial. An expert on the food question has said that one should rise from the table with the feeling of hunger, which is an experience known to very few of us. On the contrary, the majority of people leave the board with a sense of burden which only an hour's sleep can alleviate. This is not so much owing to the fact that the food is uncommonly rich, for the rule of the simple life obtains now in the fashionable cuisine, but it is the quantity taken. There is a large community at the present moment which fasts from breakfast time till dinner at night. It is a question if it is wise to leave the stomach entirely without food during all those hours, but there is no question that the lighter the lunch taken the better will be the health of the individual. By a "light lunch" in this instance is meant what most people would not call a lunch at all—that is to say, a few crackers with cheese (a much maligned article of diet), a few nuts and a bit of fruit or a cup of cocoa with dry toast. Such a "feast" prevents the craving for food and in no way taxes the digestive organs. Overnutrition is just as harmful as malnutrition and is far more frequently the cause of maladies. With judicious fasting the system recovers its lost tone, and mental workers would find that the brain worked with surprising lightness, for the brain is one of the chief sufferers from over-eating.—New Work American.

Food Hopes.

Williams—You must expect to work if you are going to be elected to public office.

Walters—Oh, yes, I expect to work to get elected. But after that I won't have to do much of anything.—Somerville Journal.

Lady—You look robust. Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?
Tramp—Equal isn't the word, ma'am. I'm superior to it. Good mornin'.